Product Bulletin

Dow AgroSciences LLC 9330 Zionsville Road Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054 USA

Spike* 20P

EPA Reg. No. 62719-121
Special 2(ee) Recommendation†
For Distribution and Use Only in the State of New Mexico

Reduced Rate Application for Partial Control of Big Sagebrush, Creosotebush, Sand Shinnery Oak and Tarbush

ATTENTION

†**This recommendation is made as permitted under FIFRA Section 2(ee) and has not been submitted to or approved by EPA.**

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Spike 20P before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Use of Spike 20P according to this supplemental labeling is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Spike 20P.

Directions for Use

Spike* 20P herbicide may be applied at a reduced rate of 2.5 lb/acre where **partial** control of big sagebrush (*Artemisis tridentata*), creosotebush (*Larrea divaricata*), sand shinnery oak (*Quercus havardii*) and tarbush (*Flourensia cernua*) is desired for wildlife habitat development and enhanced forage production. Application of the reduced rate may be considered on sites where previous experience with the lowest recommended label rate (3.75 lb/acre) has provided more than the desired level of woody plant control.

The effectiveness of Spike 20P is dependent upon soil depth, soil organic matter, and plant growth conditions following application. Herbicidal symptoms appear most rapidly when Spike 20P is applied just before seasonal rainfall when weather is warm. Greater herbicidal activity will occur where woody vegetation is less tall and dense on shallow, coarse textured soils with low organic matter . On such sites, the active ingredient in Spike 20P is less strongly adsorbed by clay and organic matter and is more available for plant uptake.

Best and most rapid forage response can be expected where desirable grasses, suppressed by woody plant competition, are present as understory to woody vegetation. Optimum forage response, however, is also dependent upon adequate rainfall following application and proper grazing management.

123-19-002N (Reissued 01/01/98 for company name change)
Replaces 123-19-002.

Amendments:
1. Added reduced rate application for sagebrush, creosotebush and tarbush.